

MMWR

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

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Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Update: Influenza Activity — United States, 1991–92

From late October through November 20, 1991, state health departments reported outbreaks of culture-confirmed influenza A(H3N2) in public schools in Texas and a university in Tennessee. In addition, Alabama, Georgia, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, and Tennessee reported outbreaks of culture-confirmed influenza A (not subtyped) in schools. In these outbreaks, school absentee rates ranged from 11% to 40%; school closures were reported in Ohio and Tennessee.

As of November 20, sentinel physicians in most regions of the United States reported that 1%–5% of patient visits were for influenza-like illness, a rate that was stable. However, in states in the Middle Atlantic and West South Central regions, rates had increased to $\geq 8\%$ from a baseline of 3%–4%.

As of November 20, a total of 74 influenza isolates had been reported to CDC from World Health Organization Collaborating Laboratories and Health Care Financing Administration Influenza Vaccine Demonstration Surveillance laboratories. Seventy-three (99%) were influenza A: of these, 36 (49%) were A(H3N2); three (4%), A(H1N1); and 34 (47%), A (not subtyped). One isolate was influenza B.

From September 1 through November 20, isolates of influenza A(H3N2) were reported from Alaska, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas; of influenza A(H1N1) from Georgia, Hawaii, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas; of influenza A (not subtyped) from Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Texas; and of influenza B from Texas.

Isolates of influenza A(H3N2) from Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Texas have been characterized at CDC as similar to A/Beijing/353/89. A/Taiwan/1/86-like influenza A(H1N1) has been identified from Hawaii and Texas.

Reported by: Epidemiology Activity, Office of the Director, and WHO Collaborating Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Control of Influenza, Influenza Br, Div of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC.

Influenza — Continued

Editorial Note: For the 1991–92 influenza season, the level and pattern of national influenza activity has been unusual for at least two reasons. First, in the United States, community outbreaks of influenza in several different regions of the country rarely occur before December. Second, influenza A(H3N2), predominant among influenza viruses subtyped this season, is usually associated with outbreaks among adults in addition to schoolchildren; however, outbreaks among adults can be anticipated as the season progresses.

Persons at high risk for complications of influenza infection (including all persons aged ≥ 65 years, persons with chronic pulmonary or cardiovascular disorders, and children and teenagers on long-term aspirin therapy) are encouraged to be vaccinated with the 1991–92 influenza vaccine. In the event of an influenza A outbreak in institutions where high-risk persons reside, chemoprophylaxis with amantadine should be initiated as early as possible to reduce the spread of the infection. Contingency planning is important to ensure rapid administration of amantadine to residents and employees (1,2).

Summaries of the changing national influenza surveillance data are updated weekly throughout the influenza season and available by computer to subscribers to the Public Health Network and to the public through the CDC information line, (404) 332-4555.

References

1. ACIP. Prevention and control of influenza: recommendations of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee (ACIP). MMWR 1991;40(no. RR-6).
2. CDC. Update: influenza activity—worldwide, 1990–91, and influenza vaccination—United States. MMWR 1991;40:709–12.

Lead Poisoning in a Foundry — New Jersey, 1990

In May 1990, the New Jersey State Department of Health (NJSDH) received laboratory reports of elevated blood lead levels ([BLLs] ≥ 25 $\mu\text{g/dL}$) for 13 workers employed at a small foundry in New Jersey. Six of the workers had BLLs that exceeded 60 $\mu\text{g/dL}$; the highest was 277 $\mu\text{g/dL}$. According to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) lead standard,* these six persons should have been removed immediately from further exposure to lead until their BLLs returned to acceptable ranges. NJSDH contacted the persons with elevated BLLs to obtain additional information about their lead exposures and health status. None of these persons had been evaluated medically or removed from the source of lead exposure.

After contacting company management, personnel from NJSDH and the local health department visited the foundry to assess lead exposures at the facility. The foundry, located in a residential area of a small community, manufactured valves and other small castings for the maritime industry and employed approximately 20 workers. About 60% of the casting operations involved brass and bronze alloys, which contained up to 8% lead; the remaining 40% involved pure aluminum.

*The OSHA lead standard requires medical removal of an employee from the worksite when his or her BLL exceeds 60 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ on a single occasion or an average of 50 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ on three separate occasions within a 6-month period (1).

Lead Poisoning — Continued

On July 5, 1990, NJSDH personnel conducted medical examinations of the 15 workers who were present the day of the survey and whose jobs involved lead exposures. Blood lead and zinc protoporphyrin (ZPP) levels were obtained to assess lead exposure for the 15 employees. The highest BLL, 138 $\mu\text{g/dL}$, was present in blood obtained from the foreman (for whom the previous high level [277 $\mu\text{g/dL}$] had been detected); five other employees had BLLs $>50 \mu\text{g/dL}$. ZPP levels for all 15 employees ranged from 20 to 468 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ (normal: $<50 \mu\text{g/dL}$). Eight workers who had BLLs of 40–69 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ reported symptoms compatible with lead toxicity, including unusual irritability, fatigue, memory problems, frequent headaches, sleep disturbances, and muscle or joint pain. In two employees, blood pressure was elevated ($>140/90 \text{ mm Hg}$), and a third employee had a pigmented gum line (i.e., "lead line"). All workers with symptoms or abnormal physical findings were referred for further medical evaluation. The foreman was referred for chelation therapy because of his highly elevated BLL; however, he refused treatment.

The company was referred to the OSHA area office because numerous apparent violations of the OSHA lead standard had been observed during the site visit. A subsequent OSHA investigation determined that the foundry was contaminated with lead dust and was in violation of many provisions of the lead standard. Sampling of air for lead fumes and dust performed by OSHA revealed that the OSHA permissible exposure limit of 50 $\mu\text{g/m}^3$ (as an 8-hour, time-weighted average) was exceeded in certain jobs. Measured airborne lead levels ranged from 66 $\mu\text{g/m}^3$ (8-hour sample) to 330 $\mu\text{g/m}^3$ (200-minute sample).

NJSDH made specific recommendations, including use of personal protective equipment, engineering controls, and medical screening, to address health and safety problems identified at the foundry. The company manager has reported that a lead-monitoring program has been implemented since the NJSDH investigation, and employees requiring medical removal under the OSHA standard have been relocated to areas of acceptable air lead levels. In May 1991, NJSDH offered follow-up medical evaluations for the 15 lead-exposed employees; the company management and individual employees declined further testing.

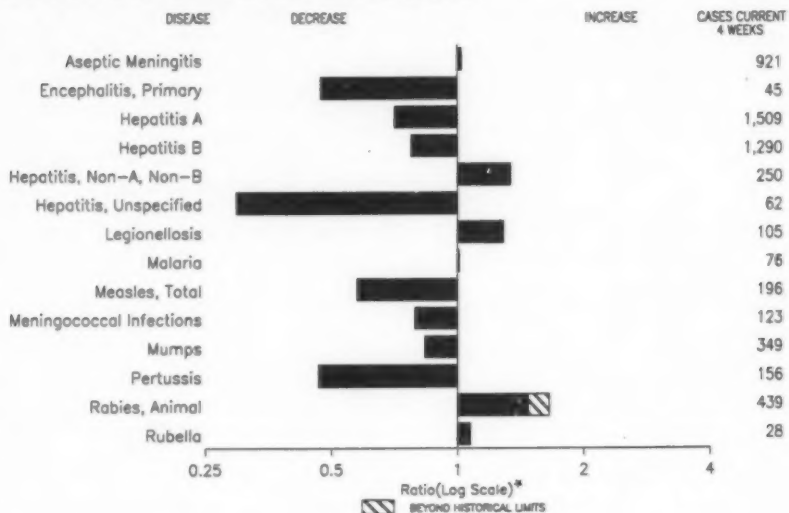
Reported by: S Marcus, MD, T Jennis, MPH, New Jersey Poison Information and Education System; I Udasin, MD, Univ of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, New Brunswick; B Gerwel, MD, N Long, L Trimboth, New Jersey State Dept of Health. P Kyner, J Posunesy, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Dept of Labor. Div of Surveillance, Hazard Evaluations, and Field Studies, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, CDC.

Editorial Note: In 15 states, laboratories are required to report elevated BLLs to the state health department. Even though an OSHA standard limiting lead exposure in the workplace has been in effect since 1978, cases of overexposure continue to occur (2–5). Foundries and metal-working industries have been the primary source of exposure for persons with elevated BLLs reported to state health departments; in 1988, these sites accounted for 25% of all such reports (CDC, unpublished data).

Since October 1985, NJSDH has conducted surveillance of occupational lead exposure under a state regulation that requires laboratories in the state to report all BLLs $\geq 25 \mu\text{g/dL}$ in persons ≥ 16 years old. The NJSDH compiles and computerizes these reports and conducts follow-up activities, including 1) medical consultations with affected persons and their private physicians; 2) industrial hygiene evaluations at workplaces identified as sources of exposure; and 3) educational efforts for

(Continued on page 817)

FIGURE 1. Notifiable disease reports, comparison of 4-week totals ending November 23, 1991, with historical data — United States



*Ratio of current 4-week total to the mean of 15 4-week totals (from previous, comparable, and subsequent 4-week periods for the past 5 years). The point where the hatched area begins is based on the mean and two standard deviations of these 4-week totals.

TABLE 1. Summary — cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, cumulative, week ending November 23, 1991 (47th Week)

	Cum. 1991		Cum. 1991
AIDS	39,784	Measles: imported	203
Anthrax	-	indigenous	9,009
Botulism: Foodborne	22	Plague	10
Infant	88	Poliomyelitis, Paralytic*	-
Other	3	Psittacosis	76
Brucellosis	75	Rabies, human	3
Cholera	21	Syphilis, primary & secondary	37,792
Congenital rubella syndrome	19	Syphilis, congenital, age < 1 year	1,679
Diphtheria	2	Tetanus	43
Encephalitis, post-infectious	73	Toxic shock syndrome	254
Gonorrhea	540,308	Trichinosis	61
Haemophilus influenzae (invasive disease)	2,420	Tuberculosis	20,798
Hansen Disease	127	Tularemia	181
Leptospirosis	51	Typhoid fever	420
Lyme Disease	8,275	Typhus fever, tickborne (RMSF)	614

*Four suspected cases of poliomyelitis have been reported in 1991; none of the 8 suspected cases in 1990 have been confirmed to date. Five of the 13 suspected cases in 1989 were confirmed and all were vaccine associated.

TABLE II. Cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending November 23, 1991, and November 24, 1990 (47th Week)

Reporting Area	AIDS	Aseptic Mening- itis	Encephalitis		Gonorrhea		Hepatitis (Viral), by type				Legionel- losis	Lyme Disease
			Primary	Post-infectious	A	B	NA,NB	Unspeci- fied				
									Cum. 1991	Cum. 1991		
UNITED STATES	39,784	13,179	842	73	540,308	607,857	20,997	15,164	2,784	1,049	1,122	8,275
NEW ENGLAND	1,649	1,502	30	3	13,011	18,563	515	746	61	29	77	1,593
Maine	80	153	3	-	147	196	20	28	4	-	5	-
N.H.	38	165	5	2	183	280	30	31	7	-	9	36
Vt.	19	229	5	-	50	47	23	15	7	1	4	7
Mass.	912	505	14	1	5,580	6,949	252	512	29	25	54	266
R.I.	90	443	1	-	1,110	1,125	90	26	12	3	5	165
Conn.	530	7	2	-	5,941	7,966	100	134	2	-	-	1,120
MID. ATLANTIC	10,848	2,523	62	11	63,001	80,382	2,213	1,549	328	19	312	4,915
Upstate N.Y.	1,434	1,254	32	7	11,933	13,334	797	531	187	10	111	3,187
N.Y. City	6,220	355	1	-	23,438	32,561	814	268	9	-	63	-
N.J.	2,108	-	-	-	10,401	13,124	245	348	88	32	799	-
Pa.	1,088	914	29	4	17,229	21,363	357	402	44	9	116	829
E.N. CENTRAL	2,894	2,548	245	7	102,360	115,065	2,740	1,743	420	74	226	309
Ohio	547	957	83	2	31,314	33,223	345	366	160	19	114	168
Ind.	279	191	22	1	10,781	10,200	362	187	1	1	17	12
Ill.	1,347	460	79	4	30,795	35,884	1,176	268	71	7	22	25
Mich.	528	821	55	-	23,639	27,734	264	568	126	47	42	104
Wis.	193	119	6	-	8,831	8,024	593	354	62	-	31	-
W.N. CENTRAL	1,052	660	62	8	26,057	30,768	2,086	665	295	23	57	297
Minn.	201	132	38	-	2,868	3,710	386	79	12	2	13	84
Iowa	94	156	-	4	1,714	2,059	47	40	10	4	11	20
Mo.	610	253	14	4	16,065	18,414	581	448	263	12	15	171
N. Dak.	4	9	2	-	75	124	46	4	5	1	1	1
S. Dak.	3	11	4	-	332	277	767	7	1	-	3	1
Nebr.	55	30	2	-	1,581	1,672	199	37	1	-	10	-
Kans.	85	69	2	-	3,422	4,512	80	52	4	4	4	20
S. ATLANTIC	9,283	2,372	164	31	161,306	173,841	1,676	3,172	357	201	183	663
Del.	76	69	4	-	2,631	2,904	8	43	5	2	2	66
Md.	808	309	22	1	18,091	21,847	258	352	46	13	35	264
D.C.	574	73	2	-	8,267	12,267	68	142	1	1	10	4
Va.	651	404	41	3	16,534	16,771	177	203	30	128	15	145
W. Va.	53	47	31	-	1,167	1,214	22	61	4	17	4	43
N.C.	475	313	31	-	32,079	27,516	159	491	104	16	24	78
S.C.	307	40	-	-	13,038	13,390	37	644	16	4	36	10
Ge.	1,340	311	9	2	37,294	37,438	219	510	83	-	20	31
Fla.	4,999	806	24	25	32,205	40,494	728	726	68	36	37	22
E.S. CENTRAL	970	785	42	-	53,849	53,849	238	1,217	387	3	53	102
Ky.	148	194	15	-	5,457	8,820	55	161	7	2	18	41
Tenn.	316	227	17	-	17,790	17,064	137	894	352	-	18	45
Ala.	306	287	10	-	17,527	17,979	36	150	23	1	16	16
Miss.	200	77	-	-	13,075	12,886	10	12	5	-	-	-
W.S. CENTRAL	3,867	1,274	111	4	60,800	65,957	2,707	2,012	113	203	46	74
Ark.	163	61	32	-	7,181	7,833	239	123	4	8	7	27
La.	664	132	17	-	14,181	11,956	123	308	6	16	8	4
Ola.	163	4	9	3	6,337	5,791	264	193	43	16	21	31
Okla.	163	4	9	3	6,337	5,791	264	193	43	16	21	31
Tex.	2,877	1,077	53	1	33,101	40,377	2,081	1,388	60	171	10	12
MOUNTAIN	1,148	257	20	3	10,906	12,639	3,250	898	189	133	79	19
Mont.	25	18	1	-	89	200	78	68	5	5	5	-
Idaho	20	-	-	-	145	129	91	67	3	2	5	2
Wyo.	17	-	-	-	89	147	125	23	5	-	-	9
Colo.	405	102	8	1	3,030	3,691	591	130	95	25	14	-
N. Mex.	102	20	1	-	919	1,112	765	210	17	29	3	-
Ariz.	215	66	10	2	4,097	4,771	1,031	159	19	57	32	-
Utah	122	17	-	-	295	351	268	68	16	14	6	2
Nev.	242	34	-	-	2,242	2,238	301	173	29	1	11	6
PACIFIC	8,073	1,258	106	6	49,018	56,793	5,572	3,162	633	364	89	303
Wash.	455	-	10	1	4,122	5,047	502	404	139	19	10	-
Oreg.	241	-	-	-	1,831	2,281	372	270	114	9	3	-
Calif.	7,192	1,186	94	5	41,613	49,807	4,563	2,401	363	335	74	300
Alaska	19	47	2	-	797	1,082	89	37	13	1	-	-
Hawaii	166	45	-	-	695	576	46	50	4	-	2	-
Guam	2	1	-	2	27	286	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.R.	1,483	230	2	4	490	679	137	481	144	44	-	-
V.I.	13	-	-	-	338	406	1	10	-	-	-	-
Amer. Samoa	-	-	-	41	32	73	4	-	-	-	-	-
C.N.M.I.	-	-	-	135	58	176	3	6	-	-	-	-

N: Not notifiable

U: Unavailable

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

TABLE II. (Cont'd.) Cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending November 23, 1991, and November 24, 1990 (47th Week)

Reporting Area	Malaria	Measles (Rubella)					Meningococcal Infections	Mumps		Pertussis			Rubella		
		Indigenous		Imported*		Total									
		Cum. 1991	1991	Cum. 1991	1991	Cum. 1991	Cum. 1990	Cum. 1991	1991	Cum. 1991	1991	Cum. 1991	Cum. 1990	1991	Cum. 1991
UNITED STATES	1,083	51	9,009	1	203	25,368	1,809	89	3,701	44	2,354	3,888	18	1,317	1,070
NEW ENGLAND	67	-	64	-	17	295	148	-	27	2	264	388	-	4	8
Maine	1	-	7	-	-	30	13	-	-	-	52	20	-	-	1
N.H.	2	-	-	-	-	9	13	-	5	-	18	60	-	1	1
Vt.	4	-	5	-	-	1	16	-	4	-	4	7	-	-	-
Mass.	32	-	28	-	11	30	79	-	2	2	167	288	-	2	-
R.I.	7	-	3	-	1	30	3	-	4	-	-	7	-	-	1
Conn.	21	-	21	-	5	196	22	-	12	-	23	26	-	1	3
MID. ATLANTIC	205	36	4,729	-	7	1,859	196	5	276	15	213	522	9	571	11
Upstate N.Y.	48	-	334	-	4	318	99	1	98	8	131	315	-	539	10
N.J.	88	25	1,825	-	-	533	17	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
N.Y. City	54	-	1,027	-	2	419	39	-	65	-	6	36	-	-	-
Pa.	15	1	1,542	-	1	389	40	4	113	7	69	171	9	32	1
E.N. CENTRAL	85	-	75	-	20	3,540	308	3	366	1	364	993	-	319	162
D Ohio	20	-	4	-	7	539	92	2	93	-	102	214	-	283	131
Ind.	3	-	1	-	5	418	40	-	8	1	70	140	-	2	-
Ill.	33	-	25	-	1	1,358	84	-	128	-	59	347	-	8	19
Mich.	26	-	43	-	-	473	68	1	108	-	37	79	-	25	9
Wis.	3	-	2	-	7	752	24	-	29	-	96	213	-	1	3
W.N. CENTRAL	37	-	39	-	16	872	107	2	115	3	191	201	-	19	40
Minn.	11	-	12	-	15	381	23	-	21	2	73	40	-	6	34
Iowa	7	-	17	-	-	26	14	1	22	-	23	18	-	6	4
Mo.	9	-	-	-	1	102	33	-	36	1	68	107	-	5	-
N. Dak.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	3	-	1	1
S. Dak.	2	-	-	-	-	23	3	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	-
Nebr.	1	-	1	-	-	106	10	1	7	-	9	7	-	-	1
Kans.	8	-	9	-	-	234	23	-	25	-	11	25	-	1	-
S. ATLANTIC	219	16	544	-	23	1,310	319	51	1,396	6	238	312	-	10	21
Del.	3	-	21	-	-	11	2	-	7	-	-	9	-	-	-
Md.	60	-	173	-	3	213	35	3	239	1	56	63	-	1	2
D.C.	14	-	-	-	-	23	13	-	24	-	1	15	-	-	-
Va.	48	-	25	-	5	86	32	-	61	-	24	24	-	1	1
W. Va.	3	-	-	-	-	6	13	-	27	-	9	29	-	-	-
N.C.	14	-	40	-	4	37	54	9	250	1	39	78	-	2	1
S.C.	10	-	13	-	-	4	29	4	380	-	13	5	-	-	-
Ge.	21	-	10	-	5	368	67	1	72	3	49	41	-	-	1
Fla.	46	16	262	-	6	572	74	34	336	1	47	48	-	6	15
E.S. CENTRAL	20	-	29	-	3	199	116	3	230	-	94	156	-	100	4
Ky.	2	-	23	-	1	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tenn.	11	-	5	-	1	104	36	3	197	-	38	83	-	100	3
Ala.	7	-	1	-	1	25	35	-	13	-	54	65	-	-	-
Miss.	-	-	-	-	-	27	2	-	20	-	2	8	-	-	-
W.S. CENTRAL	67	5	203	-	14	4,205	122	11	311	9	153	187	-	7	91
Ark.	10	-	-	-	5	48	20	-	43	1	13	22	-	1	3
La.	17	-	-	-	-	10	35	1	31	-	17	32	-	-	-
Okla.	7	-	-	-	-	174	13	-	16	8	49	53	-	-	1
Tex.	33	5	203	-	9	4,063	54	10	221	-	74	80	-	6	87
MOUNTAIN	45	-	1,256	-	19	967	68	4	294	4	327	313	7	37	110
Mont.	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	5	35	7	11	15
Idaho	3	-	448	-	2	26	7	2	10	-	27	56	-	-	49
Wyo.	-	-	1	-	2	15	2	1	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
Calif.	13	-	1	-	5	139	14	-	133	3	133	115	-	2	4
N. Mex.	6	-	117	-	-	83	6	N	N	1	51	18	-	4	-
Ariz.	16	-	453	-	-	312	21	1	115	-	69	54	-	2	32
Utah	5	-	220	-	4	147	-	-	13	-	37	31	-	11	2
Nev.	1	-	18	-	1	235	6	-	18	-	2	4	-	7	8
PACIFIC	338	4	2,071	1	84	12,231	428	10	696	4	510	816	2	250	623
Wash.	24	-	46	-	15	254	61	-	167	-	128	215	-	8	-
Oreg.	11	-	52	-	41	212	54	N	N	-	67	106	-	3	75
Calif.	289	4	1,963	11	16	11,647	300	5	477	4	247	394	2	233	532
Alaska	-	-	2	-	3	80	9	3	15	-	13	7	-	1	-
Hawaii	4	-	8	-	9	38	4	2	27	-	55	94	-	5	16
Guam	-	U	-	U	-	1	-	U	-	U	-	1	U	-	-
P.R.	2	-	94	-	-	1,665	19	-	12	4	55	18	-	-	-
V.I.	2	-	-	-	2	24	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amer. Samoa	-	U	-	U	-	566	-	U	2	U	-	-	-	U	-
C.N.M.I.	1	U	-	U	-	65	-	U	-	U	-	4	U	-	-

*For measles only, imported cases includes both out-of-state and international importations.

N: Not notifiable U: Unavailable ¹International ²Out-of-state

TABLE II. (Cont'd.) Cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending November 23, 1991, and November 24, 1990 (47th Week)

Reporting Area	Syphilis (Primary & Secondary)		Toxic- shock Syndrome	Tuberculosis		Tula- remia	Typhoid Fever	Typhus Fever (Tick-borne) (RMSF)	Rabies, Animal
	Cum. 1991	Cum. 1990		Cum. 1991	Cum. 1990				
UNITED STATES	37,792	44,510	254	20,798	20,896	181	420	614	5,948
NEW ENGLAND	934	1,515	15	587	536	5	32	9	125
Maine	3	7	4	33	18	-	1	-	-
N.H.	12	49	3	5	3	-	1	-	2
Vt.	2	2	-	9	8	-	-	-	-
Mass.	446	616	8	325	294	5	27	8	14
R.I.	45	23	-	69	63	-	-	-	-
Conn.	426	618	-	146	150	-	3	1	109
MID. ATLANTIC	6,330	8,705	40	4,791	4,970	2	99	24	2,083
Upstate N.Y.	152	818	19	295	347	1	19	13	831
N.Y. City	3,604	3,969	2	3,045	3,121	-	56	1	-
N.J.	1,136	1,343	-	821	838	1	17	6	909
Pa.	1,438	2,575	19	630	664	-	7	4	343
E.N. CENTRAL	4,516	3,223	46	2,071	2,017	8	35	43	171
Ohio	597	482	20	341	364	2	3	25	20
Ind.	180	95	-	217	209	-	-	10	28
Ill.	2,175	1,336	15	1,049	985	4	15	5	35
Mich.	1,040	932	11	375	386	2	12	3	33
Wis.	544	378	-	89	73	-	5	-	55
W.N. CENTRAL	773	477	39	459	542	53	6	38	788
Minn.	61	83	8	91	105	1	2	-	295
Iowa	63	69	7	55	58	-	-	1	148
Mo.	502	257	13	208	271	43	1	26	96
N. Dak.	-	1	-	6	18	-	-	-	165
S. Dak.	1	3	1	31	13	5	-	1	17
Nebr.	15	14	1	18	16	1	3	5	54
Kans.	131	50	9	50	61	3	-	-	-
S. ATLANTIC	11,043	14,068	24	3,909	3,844	4	69	282	1,378
Del.	151	172	1	31	33	-	-	-	163
Md.	893	1,084	1	376	315	-	10	27	525
D.C.	646	1,023	1	170	143	-	2	-	21
Va.	798	879	5	291	348	-	10	19	231
W. Va.	26	18	-	65	69	-	1	4	40
N.C.	1,852	1,605	10	492	528	1	4	154	23
S.C.	1,416	952	2	378	421	1	4	37	104
Ge.	2,894	3,533	1	772	651	1	5	36	234
Fla.	2,567	4,802	3	1,334	1,338	1	33	3	28
E.S. CENTRAL	4,204	4,219	11	1,451	1,525	19	2	99	146
Ky.	97	104	4	304	338	4	2	28	46
Tenn.	1,339	1,804	5	509	437	14	-	56	29
Ala.	1,580	1,272	2	356	436	1	-	16	71
Miss.	1,198	1,039	-	282	315	-	-	-	-
W.S. CENTRAL	6,981	7,691	14	2,487	2,462	55	25	109	579
Ark.	668	557	3	220	299	41	-	28	48
La.	2,554	2,394	-	211	251	-	5	-	7
Okla.	195	251	4	157	187	13	3	79	165
Tex.	3,544	4,489	7	1,899	1,725	1	17	2	359
MOUNTAIN	567	785	31	547	495	29	12	8	235
Mont.	6	-	1	6	22	9	-	6	39
Idaho	4	6	-	9	11	-	-	-	6
Wyo.	10	3	-	4	5	1	-	-	83
Colo.	81	48	5	56	45	9	2	2	25
N. Mex.	28	40	7	62	82	2	2	-	6
Ariz.	335	559	5	252	227	2	7	-	46
Utah	6	20	13	40	38	6	-	-	19
Nev.	97	109	-	88	56	-	1	-	11
PACIFIC	2,464	3,827	34	4,496	4,504	6	140	2	441
Wash.	166	349	5	275	251	2	6	1	1
Oreg.	81	125	-	114	118	2	5	1	5
Calif.	2,205	3,318	29	3,861	3,915	2	118	-	431
Alaska	4	17	-	52	60	-	-	-	3
Hawaii	8	18	-	194	190	-	11	-	1
Guam	1	2	-	8	40	-	-	-	-
P.R.	383	304	-	211	102	-	9	-	60
V.I.	90	30	-	4	3	-	-	-	-
Amer. Samoa	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-
C.N.M.I.	3	5	-	12	50	-	-	-	-

U: Unavailable

TABLE III. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities,* week ending
November 23, 1991 (47th Week)

Reporting Area	All Causes, By Age (Years)						P&I [†]	Total	Reporting Area	All Causes, By Age (Years)						P&I [†]	Total
	All Ages	>65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1				All Ages	>65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1		
NEW ENGLAND	628	445	115	41	10	17	45		S. ATLANTIC	1,386	867	286	150	46	37	71	
Boston, Mass.	162	97	41	13	1	10	16		Atlanta, Ga.	185	113	45	21	4	6	7	
Bridgeport, Conn.	41	31	7	1	1	1	5		Baltimore, Md.	417	245	90	54	16	12	28	
Cambridge, Mass.	16	12	3	1	-	-	-		Charlotte, N.C.	121	77	23	12	4	5	6	
Fall River, Mass.	26	23	2	1	-	-	-		Jacksonville, Fla.	126	91	23	9	2	1	12	
Hartford, Conn.	53	34	7	10	-	2	1		Miami, Fla.	116	68	30	13	3	2	-	
Lowell, Mass.	22	18	3	1	-	-	2		Norfolk, Va.	63	34	11	11	4	3	5	
Lynn, Mass.	18	16	1	1	-	-	-		Richmond, Va.	86	54	16	10	4	2	4	
New Bedford, Mass.	27	24	2	-	1	-	3		Savannah, Ga.	56	37	12	3	-	4	5	
New Haven, Conn.	53	40	8	2	3	-	3		St. Petersburg, Fla.	56	44	7	-	4	1	1	
Providence, R.I.	34	22	8	4	-	-	-		Tampa, Fla.	140	92	27	15	5	1	3	
Somerville, Mass.	12	8	4	-	-	-	-		Washington, D.C.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	
Springfield, Mass.	55	38	11	3	2	3	5		Wilmington, Del.	16	12	2	2	U	-	-	
Waterbury, Conn.	35	25	5	3	1	1	2		E.S. CENTRAL	797	532	158	61	21	25	55	
Worcester, Mass.	74	59	13	1	1	-	6		Birmingham, Ala.	93	61	19	8	1	4	-	
MID. ATLANTIC	2,958	1,970	521	349	61	57	138		Chattanooga, Tenn.	74	53	12	3	5	1	9	
Albany, N.Y.	52	36	12	4	-	-	2		Knoxville, Tenn.	73	51	14	5	-	3	8	
Allentown, Pa.	27	24	2	1	-	-	2		Louisville, Ky.	99	68	17	8	4	2	8	
Buffalo, N.Y.	104	74	22	5	-	3	7		Memphis, Tenn.	189	116	45	20	5	3	9	
Camden, N.J.	47	24	13	4	3	3	7		Mobile, Ala.	94	72	12	6	1	3	13	
Elizabeth, N.J.	29	18	2	8	-	1	-		Montgomery, Ala.	53	39	9	3	-	2	-	
Erie, Pa.	54	40	13	1	-	-	4		Nashville, Tenn.	122	72	30	8	5	7	8	
Jersey City, N.J.	54	32	11	8	2	1	3		W.S. CENTRAL	1,605	993	328	172	68	43	101	
New York City, N.Y.	1,687	1,087	290	133	33	34	59		Austin, Tex.	74	48	9	12	5	-	4	
Newark, N.J.	71	31	17	14	4	5	3		Baton Rouge, La.	63	39	13	7	2	2	-	
Paterson, N.J.	24	15	2	5	-	2	1		Corpus Christi, Tex.	40	29	5	1	4	1	5	
Philadelphia, Pa.	308	214	49	35	8	2	8		Dallas, Tex.	235	152	56	35	17	4	9	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	72	45	19	5	2	1	8		El Paso, Tex.	93	59	17	11	4	2	4	
Reading, Pa.	48	30	12	6	-	-	13		Ft. Worth, Tex.	88	61	18	5	4	-	5	
Rochester, N.Y.	131	99	18	5	7	2	6		Houston, Tex.	406	224	108	42	17	14	33	
Schenectady, N.Y.	18	14	2	1	-	1	1		Little Rock, Ark.	81	49	18	9	3	2	5	
Scranton, Pa.	36	32	4	-	-	-	6		New Orleans, La.	108	66	16	17	4	5	-	
Syracuse, N.Y.	93	67	16	8	1	1	8		San Antonio, Tex.	248	169	40	24	4	11	21	
Trenton, N.J.	49	32	11	4	1	1	4		Shreveport, La.	47	38	9	2	-	-	6	
Utica, N.Y.	22	22	-	-	-	-	-		Tulsa, Okla.	122	90	19	7	4	2	9	
Yonkers, N.Y.	32	24	6	2	-	-	2		MOUNTAIN	758	485	151	73	23	24	41	
E.N. CENTRAL	2,210	1,416	406	198	113	77	124		Albuquerque, N.M.	98	60	15	18	4	3	3	
Akron, Ohio	65	48	10	3	3	1	-		Colo. Springs, Colo.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	
Canton, Ohio	45	34	6	1	1	3	3		Denver, Colo.	123	82	22	15	2	2	15	
Chicago, Ill.	419	175	86	82	62	14	22		Las Vegas, Nev.	151	86	38	18	5	3	4	
Cincinnati, Ohio	115	82	19	5	5	4	14		Ogden, Utah	13	11	1	-	-	1	4	
Cleveland, Ohio	167	126	39	12	1	9	4		Phoenix, Ariz.	172	102	39	12	8	11	6	
Columbus, Ohio	175	114	34	11	9	7	5		Pueblo, Colo.	29	23	4	2	-	-	2	
Dayton, Ohio	119	88	25	5	3	-	5		Salt Lake City, Utah	47	34	6	4	2	1	3	
Detroit, Mich.	214	124	50	24	6	10	6		Tucson, Ariz.	125	88	26	6	2	3	4	
Evansville, Ind.	38	32	2	3	-	1	8		PACIFIC	2,115	1,390	371	227	70	48	132	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	56	39	10	3	1	3	3		Berkeley, Calif.	18	15	3	-	-	-	2	
Gary, Ind.	24	11	6	4	-	3	-		Fresno, Calif.	114	71	25	12	4	2	18	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	77	45	17	9	2	4	7		Glendale, Calif.	28	21	3	3	-	1	1	
Indianapolis, Ind.	196	135	32	12	10	9	12		Honolulu, Hawaii	108	72	24	7	4	1	15	
Madison, Wis.	51	39	6	2	1	3	3		Long Beach, Calif.	76	51	10	8	3	4	15	
Milwaukee, Wis.	135	107	19	3	2	4	8		Los Angeles, Calif.	562	337	105	75	29	8	12	
Peoria, Ill.	36	26	6	3	-	1	2		Pasadena, Calif.	33	27	1	3	2	-	2	
Rockford, Ill.	49	39	6	3	1	-	5		Portland, Ore.	146	103	26	11	4	2	8	
South Bend, Ind.	36	28	5	3	-	-	5		Sacramento, Calif.	177	119	30	19	5	4	14	
Toledo, Ohio	105	74	16	8	4	3	5		San Diego, Calif.	184	118	28	23	9	5	19	
Youngstown, Ohio	68	52	12	2	2	-	7		San Francisco, Calif.	154	92	27	32	-	3	4	
W.N. CENTRAL	842	613	142	48	10	29	36		San Jose, Calif.	182	121	34	15	4	8	10	
Des Moines, Iowa	92	68	16	5	1	2	9		Santa Cruz, Calif.	30	22	5	2	-	1	2	
Duluth, Minn.	26	21	1	3	1	-	3		Seattle, Wash.	170	117	31	14	3	5	2	
Kansas City, Kans.	27	21	4	2	-	-	1		Spokane, Wash.	46	38	4	1	-	3	5	
Kansas City, Mo.	120	89	20	5	2	4	6		Tacoma, Wash.	87	66	15	2	3	1	3	
Lincoln, Neb.	35	28	5	2	-	-	-		TOTAL	13,299 [§]	8,712	2,478	1,319	422	357	743	
Minneapolis, Minn.	148	107	21	10	2	5	7										
Omaha, Neb.	96	68	21	3	1	3	4										
St. Louis, Mo.	155	105	27	9	1	13	3										
St. Paul, Minn.	78	55	16	5	-	2	1										
Wichita, Kans.	68	51	11	4	2	-	2										

*Mortality data in this table are voluntarily reported from 121 cities in the United States, most of which have populations of 100,000 or more. A death is reported by the place of its occurrence and by the week that the death certificate was filed. Fetal deaths are not included.

†Pneumonia and influenza.

§Because of changes in reporting methods in these 3 Pennsylvania cities, these numbers are partial counts for the current week. Complete counts will be available in 4 to 6 weeks.

U: Total includes unknown ages.

†: Unavailable

Lead Poisoning — Continued

affected persons, their employers, and physicians. From October 1985 through December 1990, NJSDH received 13,561 such reports for 3316 adults. Of these, 1083 persons (33%) had BLLs ≥ 40 $\mu\text{g/dL}$, a level at which OSHA requires annual medical evaluation; 484 (15%) had levels ≥ 50 $\mu\text{g/dL}$, an average level at which OSHA requires relocation to an unexposed job; and 103 (3%) had levels ≥ 70 $\mu\text{g/dL}$, a level that usually requires medical intervention (6,7).

Elimination of occupational exposures to lead that result in BLLs ≥ 25 $\mu\text{g/dL}$ has been targeted by the Public Health Service as a national health objective for the year 2000 (8). In 1990, the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists recommended that an elevated BLL be made a notifiable condition nationwide. The increasing number and prominence of blood lead surveillance activities in state health departments are important components in the effort to achieve these goals.

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*Current Trends***Abortion Surveillance: Preliminary Analysis —
United States, 1989**

In 1989, 1,396,658 legal abortions were reported to CDC from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City (Table 1), an increase of 1.9% over the number reported for 1988. In 1989, the national abortion ratio was 346 legal abortions per 1000 live births, a decrease from 352 legal abortions per 1000 live births in 1988. The national abortion rate (number of legal abortions per 1000 women aged 15–44 years) for 1989 was 24, the same as for 1988. As in previous years, approximately 91% of women who had a legal abortion were residents of the state in which the procedure was performed (Table 1).

Women who obtained legal abortions in 1989 were predominately <25 years of age, white, and unmarried and had not had any live-born children. Curettage (suction and sharp) remained the primary abortion procedure (approximately 99% of all such procedures). As in previous years, approximately half of legal abortions were performed in the first 8 weeks of gestation and 88% in the first 12 weeks.

Reported by: Statistics and Computer Resources Br, Div of Reproductive Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC.

Abortion — Continued

TABLE 1. Reported number of legal abortions, abortion ratio, abortion rates, and characteristics of women who obtained legal abortions — United States, selected years, 1972–1989

Characteristic	Year						
	1972	1976	1980	1985	1987	1988	1989*
Reported no. of legal abortions	586,760	988,267	1,297,606	1,328,570	1,353,671	1,371,285	1,396,658
Abortion ratio [†]	180	312	359	354	356	352	346
Abortion rate [‡]	13	21	25	24	24	24	24
Percentage distribution [†]							
Residence							
Abortion in-state	56.2	90.0	92.6	92.4	91.7	91.4	91.0
Abortion out-of-state	43.8	10.0	7.4	7.6	8.3	8.6	9.0
Age (yrs)							
≤19	32.6	32.1	29.2	26.3	25.8	25.3	24.2
20–24	32.5	33.3	35.5	34.7	33.4	32.8	32.6
≥25	34.9	34.6	35.3	39.0	40.8	41.9	43.2
Race							
White	77.0	66.6	69.9	66.6	66.4	64.4	64.4
All other races	23.0	33.4	30.1	33.4	33.6	35.6	35.6
Marital status							
Married	29.7	24.6	23.1	19.3	20.8	20.3	20.7
Unmarried	70.3	75.4	76.9	80.7	79.2	79.7	79.3
No. live births**							
0	49.4	47.7	58.4	56.3	53.6	52.4	52.2
1	18.2	20.7	19.4	21.6	22.8	23.4	23.4
2	13.3	15.4	13.7	14.5	15.5	16.0	16.0
3	8.7	8.3	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.7
≥4	10.4	7.9	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
Type of procedure							
Curettage	88.6	92.8	95.5	97.5	97.2	98.6	98.7
Suction	65.2	82.6	89.8	94.6	93.3	95.1	97.0
Sharp	23.4	10.2	5.7	2.9	3.7	3.5	1.7
Intrauterine instillation	10.4	6.0	3.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9
Other	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.4
Weeks of gestation							
≤8	34.0	47.0	51.7	50.3	50.4	48.7	49.8
9–10	30.7	28.1	26.2	26.6	26.0	26.4	25.8
11–12	17.5	14.4	12.2	12.5	12.4	12.7	12.6
13–15	8.4	4.5	5.1	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.6
16–20	8.2	5.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.2
≥21	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0

*Preliminary analysis.

†Per 1000 live births.

‡Per 1000 women 15–44 years of age.

*Excludes unknown values. Because the number of states that report each characteristic varies from year to year, temporal comparisons should be made with caution.

**For years 1972 and 1976, data indicate number of living children.

Notice to Readers

Consultant Meeting on Ultraviolet Germicidal Irradiation

CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health will hold the "Consultant Meeting on Ultraviolet Germicidal Irradiation" in Atlanta on December 10-11, 1991. The meeting is being convened to examine issues regarding the use of ultraviolet germicidal irradiation in health-care and other settings for controlling transmission of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The meeting is open to the public. Additional information is available from Lillian Glickman, PACE Enterprises, telephone (404) 633-8610.

Erratum: Vol. 40, No. 36

In the article "Chlorine Gas Toxicity from Mixture of Bleach and Other Cleaning Products—California," the threshold limit value (TLV) for chlorine stated in the first sentence of the second paragraph of the Editorial Note on page 627 was incorrectly given as 1 part per million (ppm). The correct TLV is 0.5 ppm, but a short-term exposure limit of 1 ppm was established for exposures not exceeding 15 minutes (1).

Reference

1. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Threshold limit values and biological exposure indices for 1989-1990. Cincinnati, Ohio: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1989;16.

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Director, Centers for Disease Control
William L. Roper, M.D., M.P.H.
Director, Epidemiology Program Office
Stephen B. Thacker, M.D., M.Sc.

Editor, *MMWR* Series
Richard A. Goodman, M.D., M.P.H.
Managing Editor, *MMWR* (Weekly)
Karen L. Foster, M.A.

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